Registration Number 332203

EVA-TEC Designated Activity Company

Abridged accounts

for the year ended 31 August 2025

EVA-TEC Designated Activity Company

Contents

EVA-TEC Designated Activity Company

Directors and other information

Directors	Joseph English Mary English Gary English
Secretary	Mary English
Company number	332203
Registered office	Grougha Naul Co. Dublin
Accountants	Andrew Ford & Co Chartered Accountants Office 6 Limestone House 20 Drogheda Street Balbriggan Co. Dublin
Business address	Unit 5 Balbriggan Business Park Balbriggan Co. Dublin
Bankers	AIB Bank plc 7/12 Dame Street Dublin 2
Solicitors	G.L. Mc Gowan Georges Square Balbriggan Co. Dublin

Statement of Directors' responsibilities and declaration on financial statements

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with Irish law and regulations.

Irish company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under the law, the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with FRS102. The Financial Reporting Standard Applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland issued by the Financial Reporting Council. Under company law, the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at the financial year end date and of the profit or loss of the company for the financial year and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent
- state whether the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards, identify those standards, and note the effect and the reasons for any material departure from those standards; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for ensuring that the company keeps or causes to be kept adequate accounting records which correctly explain and record the transactions of the company, enable at any time the assets liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the company to be determined with reasonable accuracy, enable them to ensure that the financial statements and directors’ report comply with the Companies Act 2014 and enable the financial statements to be audited. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Directors' declaration on unaudited financial statements

In relation to the financial statements as set out on pages 3 to 12 :

- The directors approve these financial statements and confirm that they are responsible for them, including selecting the appropriate accounting policies, applying them consistently and making, on a reasonable and prudent basis, the judgements underlying them. They have been prepared on the going concern basis on the grounds that the company will continue in business.
- The directors confirm that they have made available to Andrew Ford & Co , , all the company's accounting records and provided all the information, books or documents necessary for all the compilation of the financial statements.
- The directors confirm that to the best of their knowledge and belief, the accounting records reflect all the transactions of the company for the year ended 31st August 2025.

On behalf of the board

Joseph English	**Mary English**	
Director	**Director**	**Date:**

EVA-TEC Designated Activity Company

as at 31 August 2025

	Notes	2025 €	2025 €	2024 €	2024 €
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		709,881		298,513
Investments	4		1,166		830
			711,047		299,343
Current assets					
Stocks		489,997		448,461	
Debtors		1,566,528		1,538,761	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,381,501		2,079,448	
		3,438,026		4,066,670	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(2,231,412)		(2,516,424)	
Net current assets			1,206,614		1,550,246
Total assets less current liabilities			1,917,661		1,849,589
Net assets			1,917,661		1,849,589
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6		127		127
Profit and loss account			1,917,534		1,849,462
Equity shareholders' funds			1,917,661		1,849,589

We, as directors of EVA-TEC DAC, state that:

(a) the company is availing itself of the exemption provided for by Chapter 15 of Part 6 of the Companies Act 2014,

(b) the company is availing itself of the exemption on the grounds that the conditions specified in Section 358 is complied with,

(c) no notice under subsection (1) of section 334 has in accordance with subsection (2) of that section been served on the company, and

(d) we acknowledge the company's obligations under the Companies Act 2014, to keep adequate accounting records and prepare Financial Statements which give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company at the end of its financial year and of its profit or loss for such a year and to otherwise comply with the provisions of Companies Act 2014 relating to Financial Statements so far as they are applicable to the company.

(e) the company has relied on the specified exemption contained in Section 352 Companies Act 2014; has done so on the grounds that the company is entitled to the benefit of that exemption as a small company and the abridged Financial Statements have been properly prepared in accordance with Section 353 Companies Act 2014.

The abridged accounts were approved by the Board on and signed on its behalf by

Joseph English
Director

Mary English
Director

Notes to the abridged financial statements
for the year ended 31 August 2025

1. Statement of accounting policies

EVA-TEC DAC is a designated activity company domiciled and incorporated in Ireland. The registered office is Grougha, Balscadden, Co. Dublin.

1.1. Accounting convention

The Financial Statements are prepared on the going concern basis, under the historical cost convention, and comply with the financial reporting standards of the Financial Reporting Council, as promulgated by Chartered Accountants Ireland and the Companies Act 2014.

The financial statements are prepared in euros, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest €.
The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2. Cash flow statement

The company meets the size criteria for a small company set by Section 350 of the Companies Act, 2014 and therefore, in accordance with FRS 1: Cash Flow Statements, it has not prepared a cash flow statement.

1.3. Group accounts

The company and its subsidiaries combined, meet the size exemption criteria for the group and the company is therefore exempt from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements by virtue of Regulation 7 of the European Communities (Companies Group Accounts) Regulation, 1992. Consequently, these financial statements deal with the results of the company as a single entity.

1.4. Turnover Policy

Turnover represents the total invoice value, excluding value added tax, of sales made during the year.

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1.5. Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, at rates calculated to write off the cost less residual value, of each asset systematically over its expected useful life, as follows:

Plant and machinery	-	15% Straight Line
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	-	15% Straight Line
Motor vehicles	-	33% Straight Line

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is recognised in the profit and loss account.

Impairment of fixed Assets

At each reporting end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the c ompany estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

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If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried in at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.6. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.7. Investments

Fixed asset investments are stated at cost less provision for permanent diminution in value.

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1.8. Stock

Stock is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

1.9. Foreign currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into euro at the rates of exchange prevailing at the accounting date. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the date of the transactions. All differences are taken to the Profit and Loss account.

1.10. Leasing

Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts and finance leases are capitalised as tangible assets and depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Obligations under such agreements are included in creditors net of the finance charge allocated to future periods. The finance element of the rental payment is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce constant periodic rates of charge on the net obligations outstanding in each period.

1.11. Dividends

Dividends to the Company's ordinary shareholders are recognised as a liability of the company when approved by the Company's shareholders at the annual general meeting

1.12. Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's l iability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the c ompany h as a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

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1.13. Pensions

The pension costs charged in the financial statements represent the contribution payable by the company during the year.

1.14. Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.
The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.
Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.15. Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence forthe foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

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1.16. Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.
Financial instruments are recognised in the company's statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.
Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other receivables and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest m ethod unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publically traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.
Trade debtors, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'loans and receivables'. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.
Interest is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating the interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the debt instrument to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.
Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.
If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

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Derecognition of financial assets
Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

Classification of financial liabilities
Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities
Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of t he future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.
Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.
Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented a s non-current liabilities. Trade payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Other financial liabilities
Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fairvalue. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.
Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Rerecognition of financial liabilities
Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.17 Equity instruments
Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

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2. Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses.

Judgements and estimates are continually evaluated and are based on historical experiences and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

a. Establishing useful economic lives for depreciation purposes of property, plant and equipment

Long-lived assets, consisting primarily of property, plant and equipment, comprise a significant portion of the total assets. The annual depreciation charge depends primarily on the estimated useful economic lives of each type of asset and estimates of residual values. The directors regularly review these asset useful economic lives and change them as necessary to reflect current thinking on remaining lives in light of prospective economic utilisation and physical condition of the assets concerned. Changes in asset useful lives can have a significant impact on depreciation charges for the period. Detail of the useful economic lives is included in the accounting policies.

3. Directors and secretary and their interests

The directors who served during the year and their interests in the company are as stated below:

	Ordinary shares	
	31/08/25	**01/09/24**
Joseph English	85	85
Mary English	15	15
Gary English	-	-

Notes to the abridged financial statements
for the year ended 31 August 2025

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4. Fixed assets

	Tangible fixed assets	Financial assets	Total
	€	€	€
Cost			
At 1 September 2024	551,387	830	552,217
Additions	433,234	336	433,570
At 31 August 2025	984,621	1,166	985,787
Depreciation and			
At 1 September 2024	252,874	-	252,874
Charge for year	21,866	-	21,866
At 31 August 2025	274,740	-	274,740
Net book values			
At 31 August 2025	709,881	1,166	711,047
At 31 August 2024	298,513	830	299,343

4.1. Investment details

	2025	2024
	€	€
Subsidiary undertaking	436	100

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5. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2025 €	2024 €
Loans & other borrowings		
Bank overdraft	10,389	66,472
Bank loan	680,715	626,873
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	13,950	19,005
Other creditors		
Trade creditors	986,325	792,117
Directors' accounts	102,778	96,773
Other creditors	(1,337)	908
Accruals and deferred income	31,296	14,483
Taxation creditors		
Corporation tax	(12,585)	76,397
PAYE/PRSI	27,539	55,847
VAT	392,342	767,549
	2,231,412	2,516,424

6. Share capital	2025 €	2024 €
Authorised equity		
1,000,000 Ordinary shares of €1.27 each	1,270,000	1,270,000
Allotted, called up and fully paid equity		
100 Ordinary shares of €1.27 each	127	127

7. Accounting Periods

The current accounts are for a full year. The comparative accounts are for a full year.